SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853. NO. 23.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money o the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raeigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m.
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars, Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys, Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

RESTAUREANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robin n & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

Groceries, &c.

BROWN, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar; Java, Laguira, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, Super Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Sperm, Adamantine and Hull's & Son's Tallow Candles. Hardware, Crockery, Blacksmith's Tools. Cotton Bagging Gunny and Dundee, and Rope, Swede and English Iron, Cast Steel, Blister and German do. Blasting Powder, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c., are always kept by

SELBY & MURRAY.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, superior quality—an additional supply just to hand and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Musline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd. and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons &c., &c.
Blk French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE,
In the thriving Town of Goldsboro', N. C.,
On Tuesday, Februry 22, 1853.

BEING desirous of increasing my Manufacturing facilities, and, in order to realize means for that purpose, I will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday of February Court, in the Town of Goldsboro', my DWELLING and STORE-HOUSE, so favorably known as the VARIETY STORE. The locality and area of the premises, being 160 feet front upon West-Centre and 200 feet upon Chesnut-Street, makes it the most desirable situation in Town. For a business locality it has no rival, being within one block of two of the best Hotels in the Union. Goods can be discharged from the Wilmington Railroad within 70 feet of the Store door. The North Carolina Railroad will terminate but a short distance from the premises, and also the Atlantic Railroad, which is now in contemplation, will have its terminus very near them.

This location is equally desireable for a private residence, being beautifully shaded with twelve or more oak trees, and upon the lot there is a most excellent well of water.

In the rear of the above-mentioned premises is an unimproved Lot, fronting upon Chestnut-Street 204 feet, and 160 feet upon Greenwich-Street. which will be sold at the same time. Possession will be given immediately both of the dwelling and the store-house.

In consideration of the rapid growth of Goldsboro', and its many railroads and other advantages it has over all other interior towns in the State, the above is the rarest chance ever yet offered to capiaalists for a safe and judicious investment.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. L. BOND.

January 15, 1853. 20—t22dFeb.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hahd and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpei Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,
Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT

I DEEM it proper to inform the public that my own name and label has been very extensively counterfeited. I have, therefore, adopted the label of my son, William F. Gray, of Nashville, Tennessee; and all the Ointment I have made since the 1st of January, 1852, bears his name, written by me in a large and plain hand. My son has sent, by an Agent, a large supply of the Ointment into the Western part of North Caroiina, and has lately made a shipment to Wilmington of several thousand boxes. In the course of some few months every County in the State will be furnished with an adequate supply of the Ointment. My son is the only person to whom I have imparted a perfect knowledge of preparing the Ointment, and the Ointment made by him will be genuine—all without his label and signature should be avoided as spurious.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 16

$20 REWARD!

RANAWAY, on Monday, the 24th instant, my boy RITE. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-eight or thirty years old, black, speaks quick when spoken to, good countenance, limps, but I am not positive in which limb, but upon a close examination the muscles of the lame hip will be found a little less; no other marks recollected. He is probably endeavoring to make his way to the State of Mississippi, as Col. T. T. Grice has lately moved, carrying his wife to that country; he sent his clothes by her, and left without any known cause.

The above reward will be given for his confinement in auy jail out of the State, so that I get him, or ten dollars if arrested in the State and confined in some jail near.

ELIAS BARNES.

Johnston County, N. C. Jan. 29, 1853.

P. S. My Post-office is Creachville, Johnston county, N. C. 957—wtf.

NOTICE.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, at New Hope meeting house, on Saturday, the 12th February at 10 o'clock, the building of a House 26 by 18 feet, two stories high, the builder to furnish all the materials. The house to be built for Common Schools and Hall for Sons Temperance. Private bids will be received until the day of letting. For plan, see ALPHEUS JONES, Esq.

COMMITTEE FOR SONS.
P. H. KNIGHT,
W. M. JONES,
JNO. O. JEFFREYS,
JNO. F. CURFMAN,
JNO. W. TRAWICK.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
H. W. BUFFALOE,
ALPHEUS JONES,
W. R. KNIGHT.

January 28th, 1853 20—td.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.

October 26, 1852. 100—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

Marine & Pocket Chronometers, Duplex and Repeating Watches.

(By Appointment to the Admirally.)

WILLIAM DIXON,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MANUFACTURER,

45 *King Square, Goswell Road, London.*

THIS certifies that the accompanying Watch No. 14713, is warranted by me to be of my Manufacture, and no Watch with my name upon it, is genuine, unless accompanied by a Certificate, bearing my signature.

I guarantee the Watch No. 14713 to keep time to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

W. DIXON.

These Watches have a high reputation in Europe and America as superior time pieces. Imported and for sale by

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, Nov. 15th, 1852. 1—

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BRITTON & TODD, having this day associated with them Mr. BENJ. HARRISON, will in future conduct a

General Grocery, Commision and Forwarding Business,

under the firm and style of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON; and hope, by a strict attention to business, and a faithful discharge of our duty to our patrons, to continue to merit and receive their patronage and support. We have removed to our New Store on Sycamore street, one door above Mr. B. P. Harrison's Carriage Repository, and opposite West Hill Warehouse. We shall keep on hand, at all times, a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, and pay strict attention to the sale of Produce consigned to us.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
BENJ. HARRISON.

☞ The business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of BRITTON & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the formation of the new co-partnership of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON. All persons indebted to the old concern will oblige us by making immediate payment. We most respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and the public generally, to our new concern.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

January 1st, 1853.

P. S.—The name of the old concern will still be used by either of us in winding up the old business.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

Petersburg, January 5th, 1853. 954—w4w.

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

NEW IMPORTING
And Jobbing Dry Goods House,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership unter the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock.

JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro' N. C.

Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—wly.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, 25th February next, I shall offer for Sale, at Hilliardston, my residence and Land attached, of which latter there are one hundred and sixteen acres. To those who are acquainted with the premises nothing need be said in the way of commendation, but to such as are ignorant of the charms of the place, I would say come and examine for yourselves. Such articles of furniture as may not have been disposed of previous to day of sale will be sold on that day. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. C. ARRINGTON.

Nash co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1853. 22—td.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

Salesman Wanted.

APPLY to WILL. G. FREEMAN,
Nashville, N. C.

January 10, 1853. 16—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first session for 1853 will begin on the first Monday in January and continue for five months.

The patronage extended to the Institute has induced the principal to adopt measures for its enlargement and permanent establishment on the basis of a thorough and extensive course of Female education.

The several departments are already filled by highly competent iustructors.

As the number boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to ensure admittance.

The payment of one hundred dollars, in advance, will secure to a young lady all the advantages of board, and of instruction in any portion of the following branches, which can be successfully prosecuted at the same time. The payment of sixty-five dollars will secure instruction in the ordinary English branches, with board, washing, fuel and lights.

Tuition fees will be expected in advance, and all bills for board and books at the close of the session.

Tuition in Classical course,	$20
" Preparatory course,	15
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10
Painting and Drawing,	10
Painting in Oil colours,	15
Ornamental Needle Work,	5
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20

These prices will be charged when taken separately unless the number of studies amount to more than fifty dollars.

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, December 10, 1852. 9—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms	and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of McILWAINE, BROWNLEY & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqurs excepted.)

We shall give strict atttention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. DUNN.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1853. 14—4w.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its be, innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of *Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods,* which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street,
next door to Mr. Partin's Shoe Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

Executrix' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd. are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD is my authorized Agent to receive all dues to the estate, and make all settlements and discharges. This 1st day of Jan. 1853.

JANE F. HAYWOOD, Ex'trx of
Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—1mw&sw.

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.
Kich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLanes,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear, Clothing
and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.
Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO young Men who can come well recommended both as regards business talent and moral character, to act as Salesmen in a Staple and Fancy Dry Goods establishment. No others need apply.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

January 17th, 1853. 18—

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, er ino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection o the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

NEW FIRM!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has associated with him in the Clothing business—MR. JOHN L. KING and Mr. JAS. H. BIGGS, who have been for some time connected with the establishment and are well acquainted with the business. In future the business will be conducted in the name of

J. J. BIGGS & CO.

By this new arrangement one of the firm is expected to spend about one half of his time at the North, making purchases and superintending the manufacture of READY MADE CLOTHING. The intention of the new firm will be to offer greater inducements than heretofore, both as regards variety and prices.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their patronage and support, and earnestly solicits a continuance to the new firm.

J. J. BIGGS.

North Carolina Clothing Store!

THE subscribers most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the State to their Stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

also, a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved manner. The balance of their stock of

Heavy Winter Coats,

will be sold at a very small advance on the first cost—for cash. Their furnishing goods will also be sold at reduced prices.

A fine lot of Hats always on hand. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville Street.

J. J. BIGGS & Co.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 954—w4w.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.

January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do. black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

Warrenton Female Institute,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Insitution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Paint ng at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

MUCK MANUAL.

DANA'S Muck Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodger's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of Scientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

November 29, 1852.

ADDRESS OF T. L. CLINGMAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the short interval which elapsed between the close of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, I did not, in consequence of my being unwell for some weeks, find time to visit all the counties of our district; I determined, therefore, to avail myself of the first leisure time to address you in explanation of my views, and to defend myself against attacks. This I regarded as alike due to myself, whether I should or should not again be a candidate before you. That is a question which can be decided with more propriety at the close of my present term of service, than it could at an earlier day. Valuing as I do my character as a man, and reputation as a statesman, more than mere political success, I shall leave all considerations only connected with the latter to a future day.

For several years past old party topics have been lost sight of, and overridden entirely by questions connected with the institution of slavery. Though for a great while Abolition societies have been active in the Northern States, yet the agitation did not assume a formidable shape until within the last half-dozen years. During the Mexican war, there being a prospect that territory would be acquired, the Wilmot Proviso was brought forward. The effect of that movement was to provide that in whatever territory we might acquire, no slaveholder should settle with his property. By this means the territory would be carved into free States, and by its political affinities strengthen the North. This was the main object of Northern politicians. They intended that while no more slave States should be admitted into the Union, a number of free States might come in, so as to give them the entire control, in a few years, of the Government. It was their purpose not only to secure thus all the political power of the Union, but in the end to effect the abolition of slavery, or the passage of measures destructive to our interests. On our part we resisted this state of things, not only because of its mischievous tendency, but also on account of its gross injustice. The Southern States besides paying a liberal proportion of the taxes necessary to sustain the war, actually furnished twice as many soldiers as the North. As our population was in fact but little more than half theirs, we thus contributed, proportionally, four times as much as their section. Feeling indignant at the attempt to exclude us entirely, we struggled to effect either such a settlement as might leave the territory open to every citizen of the Republic, so that he could go into it with such property as he could hold at home, or at least to get some equitable division. Most Southern men were willing to take the Missouri line as a compromise, though it would have given us only one-third of the territory acquired.

The Congress in which this measure was introduced, passed by without any final action. When the next Congress assembled in December, 1847, the subject was renewed. I found that every single Whig from the free States, and a large portion of the Democrats likewise, steadily supported, on every division, the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. When, feeling indignant at such palpable injustice, we remonstrated with Northern Whigs, we were often told not to be alarmed, that they only intended to use this question as a means of stopping the Mexican war, and of splitting into two the Democratic party in New York, who were divided on the question. They declared, from time to time, that they did not intend to push the matter to a practical issue, and that we need feel no alarm whatever. They assured us, most emphatically, that they intended to take no ground in the end that would oblige Southern Whigs to abandon them. On the side of the Democrats there were many against us likewise, and Gen. Cass, the head of the party, occupied in his Nicholson letter, a position unsatisfactory to us, and which, subsequently was repudiated also by the bulk of his party in the South. Gen. Taylor, our candidate, took no position whatever on this subject, but we preferred risking the chances with him, to one, whose doctrine was objectionable. The first attempt at settlement which came near succeeding, was that known as the Clayton Compromise. This measure was bitterly opposed by every Northern Whig in the House of Representatives. They declared that it was, in its tendency, merely calculated to elect Cass, and that if it were defeated, they would afterwards give us a better settlement, &c. I do not suppose that any Southern Whig was induced to take ground against the bill on the strength of these assurances alone, though it is probable that such promises operated in aid of other objections. In fact, it is due to the eight gentlemen from the South who assisted in defeating the measure, that I should say that though I did not act with them, yet I concurred in the opinion that this bill fell far short of doing the South justice. These gentlemen, and all of us from that section, in fact, had a right to look for a better adjustment. I am sorry to be obliged to say, however, that after the termination of the Presidential contest, there were no more favorable indications on the part of our Northern political allies. At the following session, commencing in December, 1848, they not only voted regularly for the Wilmot Proviso, to exclude us from all share in the conquered territory, but when Mr. Gott's resolution was passed for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, they were found voting for it. There was, as you well know, fellow-citizens, a meeting of the Southern members of Congress, to devise means to protect their section. We were then met by the same sort of solicitation on part of Northern men, snd such Southern Whigs as sympathised with them. They declared that this movement was all a scheme of certain Democrats to break down Gen. Taylor's administration before it came into power, and implored us to take no rash steps, but to trust to their good conduct at the proper time. Though I attached, myself, no weight to these declarations, yet I am satisfied that they served to sooth and quiet many Southern members. At the close of the session there was another vigorous effort to settle the territorial question. I allude to Walker's amendment, a proposition of a Democratic Senator, which came to us from the other wing of the Capitol, where it had been adopted by a handsome vote. This was, in my judgment, a better settlement for the South than the Clayton Compromise, and all the Southern members made an honest effort to pass it. It met, however, the same kind of opposition from the body of the Northern Whigs, and a portion of the Democrats, and was defeated, as all similar movements had been.

Gen. Taylor's administration then came into power, and for myself, I felt that we had a right to require of the Northern Whigs some national and liberal line of policy as the price of any further co-peration ot party movements. In the autumn of 1849, before the assembling of the new Congress, while travelling in the Northern States, I had opportunities for ascertaining something of the sentiment in that section. I found, as was admitted in our first caucus during the discussion of Mr. Toombs' resolution, that every Whig member of Congress from the free States had, prior to his election, during the canvass, been pledged to the support of the Wilmot Proviso, and to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This had been done generally in the nominating conventions to enable them to beat the Cass men in some localities, who stood on his non-intervention platform, and also to win over the abolition voters from the support of Van Buren or Hale. They were thus all pledged to a line of policy, in fact unconstitutional and destructive to the Government. A portion of the Democratic members elect, also, stood upon the same principles, while many even of the non-intervention men, irritated by their defeat, had determined, with a view of punishing the South, to offer no resistance to these measures, but to oblige Gen. Taylor to sign or veto the bills. Seeing that almost the entire North was hostile—on my reaching the city early in November, I made such inquiries as were necessary to ascertain what were the views of the administration, and whether it was likely to make any effective resistance to this hostile line of policy. A majority of the Cabinet were Wilmot Proviso men, while part of the minority were indifferent. I came soon to the conclusion, from all the information that I could obtain, that if the Proviso were passed, it would not be vetoed; while, with respect to abolition of slavery in the District, I could not learn that anything was determined on except to avoid the issue if possible. Seeing the dangers that threatened my section, I expressed my apprehensions to my colleague, Mr. Mangum, and to Gen. Foote, of Mississippi, both of whom happened to be here at that time. Our letters then published were intended to put our countrymen on their guard, and prepare them for the struggle. When Congress assembled, it is well known that the manifestations were such as to excite alarm in the country. Several weeks elapsed before the organization of the House was completed. Though some little impression had been made by our efforts yet it appeared that a majority of about twenty votes were still for the Wilmot Proviso, as indicated by the division on a proposition introduced by Mr. Root, of Ohio. Happening to obtain the floor at the opening of the debate on the President's Message, I, in my speech of the 22d of January, 1850, after surveying the ground which the Northern Whigs had occupied to a man in the preceding Congress, declared, most emphatically, that the time for a change in their line of policy had come, if they looked for further co-operation from our section. The first favorable indication occurred a few days afterwards, when the proposition of Mr. Root, coming up for final action, was defeated by a vote of the House. The incidents of that memorable session are too well known to require a review of them. After Gen. Taylor's death, and the accession of Mr. Fillmore, the bills commonly called the Compromise Measures became laws. Being unwilling that the South should lose all the territory acquired from Mexico, I refused to vote for the bills disposing of it. The Fugitive Slave Law being the compensation offered us for the other measures, I supported, because right in itself. As the Constitution had already provided that fugitives should be delivered to their owners, I was not willing, for the sake of getting a new law on that subject, to consent to surrender to the North the whole of that territory, it being sufficient to make more than ten States as large as North Carolina. When, however, those measures had passed irrevocably, though the bargain had in my opinion been an unwise one for us, yet I resolved to insist upon the North carrying out the fugitive slave law which they had offered us in exchange for the territory given up to them, and which could not of course be gotten back.

It ought not to be forgotten too, that even after they obtained the admission of California, and the passage of the other territorial measures, out of more than eighty Whig members of Congress from the North, only three wery willing to vote for the Fugitive Slave Law, its enactment being mainly due to the support of the Northern democracy and Southern members generally. The great body of the Northern Whigs still stood upon their anti-slavery ground. They still constituted a formidable band, hostile to our section, determined to use all the powers within their reach for our injury, anxious to convert a Government formed for our protection, into an engine of oppression, and to substitute for the limited Constitution of the United States a political system, that, in all time, was to be our great enemy. Though repulsed, and foiled in their efforts, they did not feel discomfitted, and were intent on recovering the vantage ground, which they had for a time lost. For myself, having already met trouble and difficulty enough from their efforts, I determined not to give them aid, but on the contrary to use my best exertions to prevent their getting into power again, until they abandoned those principles. Their first movement was the opening of a fierce war, on those Northern men who had shown a disposition to do us justice, and had aided in the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act. It was their purpose to render such persons odious throughout the entire North, and build up, on their destruction, a controlling political party. A part of their plan consisted in superseding such men as Fillmore and Webster, with a presidential candidate of hostile views. Their thoughts were at once turned to Gen. Scott, who, in accordance with their wishes, avoided committing himself, publicly, in relation to any of the so called compromise measures. Though urged again and again by Southern men to take a position, by letter or speech, he steadily refused to do it. It is known to you, fellow-citizens, that, in 1848, I advocated his claims rather than Gen. Taylor's. I need not recapitulate my reasons for so doing it this time. Though neither he nor Gen. Taylor had taken any distinct ground upon the slavery question as then pending, yet for party reasons I preferred Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor, who had not been connected in any way with the action of the Whig party.

Soon after that contest, however, viz: in the summer of 1849, Gen. Scott published his Canada letter, in which, while expressing his wish for the annexation of the British provinces, he went out of his way to declare hostility to the acquisition of Mexican territory. This occured in the height of the controversy about the territory already acquired. It was, in substance, saying to the North I am for strengthening you, but against the South. It must not be forgotten that the British possessions are larger than the whole United States, and yet while in favor of obtaining them he was against Southern acquisition, lest we might likewise be strengthened so as to be able to resist the North. If he had in express terms declared for the Wilmot Proviso, he could not have exhibited himself as more hostile to us. The great object of the free-soilers was, as you know, to prevent in the first place the extension of slavery, so that the number of slaves might after a time become so great as to force their emancipation, and, secondly, by the admission of a great many free States, in succession, to get power enough to bring the action of the Federal Government to bear directly on our section. We, on the other hand, struggled to get a part at least of the conquered territory, so as to have a place to carry off the increase of our slaves, and prevent that social destruction, which a general emancipation would produce. We also felt it right that we too should, by the admission of new slave States, have power enough to defend ourselves in the Government without being driven to a revolution. During this struggle on our part for right and justice, Gen. Scott threw his weight into the scale against us. He was thus in the best position to be taken up by the anti-slavery party as its candidate, and they, therefore, rallied with great zeal and unanimity to his support. With a view of counteracting this movement on their part, I prepared, for the consideration of the Congressional caucus, the following resolution, which was published in the Washington city papers of the 24th of April, five days after the meeting of the caucus:

"WHEREAS, By the series of measures commonly called the Compromise, California has been admitted into the Union as a State, the boundary of Texas has been settled, territorial governments have been established for Utah and New Mexico, and the slave trade in the District of Columbia has been abolished, and these several measures have been acquiesced in and carried into effect; and whereas resistance has been made in certain places to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and efforts are being made to effect its repeal, or render negative and null its provisions: Therefore—

***Resolved*, That in view of these things, and inasmuch as, under the Constitution of the United States, we are entitled to an efficient Fugitive Slave Law, that we have a right to require that this latter law shall be sustained and carried out in good faith, and that any National Convention nominating a Presidential candidate shall, in unequivocal and plain language, declare it to be the purpose of said convention faithfully to carry out this law, and that its nominee shall express his concurrence in such a proposition."**

Though at this time my proposition was regarded as an extreme one, yet before the Convention assembled in the following June, such was seen to be the state of opinion in the Southern country that the supporters of General Scott, contrary to their original intention, found themselves obliged to adopt a resolution endorsing the Fugitive Slave Law. I required more, however, than this, viz: not only that the "Convention should declare it to be its purpose faithfully to carry out this law," but also "that its nominee should express his concurrence in such a proposition." In other words, I required that General Scott, after his nomination, should in the words of my resolution, "in unequivocal and plain language, declare it to be his purpose faithfully to carry out this law." This, however, he, after his nomination, took especial pains to avoid doing. His letter was so evasive and equivocal in its terms, as to make it manifest that he intended to give no such pledge. He "accepted the nomination with the resolutions anexed," implying only that he liked the nomination so much that he took it notwithstanding the objectionable resolution fastened to it. Instead of saying in "unequivocal and plain langurge," that he would carry out this law, he only referred to the past incidents of his life, which were very equivocal, or rather adverse to the carrying out of these principles.

I saw at once, on reading his letter, that he had not the slightest claims on me for support. While advocating the adoption of my resolution, in my remarks, published at the time referred to, I used the following language:

"I say, then, that I cannot support the pending proposition to fix the time and place for holding a National Convention. I will not in any mode give my sanction to the calling of such a convention unconditionally. If I were to do so, I should feel myself bound in honor to support its nominee. I am, therefore, willing to join in calling it only on conditions such as are expressed in part by my resolution. I am willing that those gentlemen who desire to do so shall hold a convention and present a nominee; but I shall then decide for myself whether I vote for that nominee or not. I mean to say that I shall not support the individual merely because he has been nominated by that convention.

The nomination will neither help or hurt the person selected, in my judgment. I wish, therefore, to be understood as neither advocating nor opposing the calling of this convention, and do not mean to be bound by its action to go further than my sense of duty may prompt. I shall hereafter, upon a full view of all the circumstances, determine what I ought to do."

You will thus see, fellow-citizens, that I, in view of all the difficulties of the position of things, left myself free to adopt whatever line of action a sense of duty might afterwards prompt me to take. Being in no respect bound by the action of the convention, I was just in the situation after it had acted that I had been in before it assembled. But before that convention acted, was not the whole South opposed to General Scott? Who, I repeat, in our section was then for him? If others felt bound to surrender their convictions to the decision of the convention, I at least did not so feel, having reserved the right to accept or reject the nominee, as might best comport with my sense of duty. If the whole people of the South had like myself kept out of the convention, how many would have gone for Scott? I appeal to you all to say if, prior to his nomination, it was not the general feeling that he ought not to be brought forward or supported.

On the appearance of General Scott's letter of acceptance, having thus waited to the last moment to allow him to set himself right on these great issues, I proposed to my collegues, Messrs. Outlaw and Caldwell, that we should join in a publication, stating the grounds of our opposition to him. This proposal was subsequently, on several occasions, renewed to them. On their declining it, I resolved to postpone any publication on my part until I reached North Carolina, so as to be ready, before my constituents, to repel such attacks as I foresaw would be made on me. This determination was communicated to many. My colleague, Mr. Caldwell, remembers, that on the last day of the session when we shook hands, I authorized him to say that I should not only take the field in my district against General Scott, but that my reasons should also be published a sufficient time before the election to enable every body to understand them. I may add that my opposition to General Scott was so constantly and publicly stated in conversations, that I have no reason to suppose that any member of Congress was ignorant of it. I also had occasion, in answer to letters received, to write to that effect to many persons of both political parties in different parts of the State prior to our last August election.

But, fellow-citizens, I had still other objections to the support of General Scott. He declares in his letter of acceptance that he will "neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction or resistance to the law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land." This declaration is so broad and so strange, that we might, perhaps, regard it as a rhetorical flourish were it not a part of a well-considered and carefully prepared paper. It is inconsistent with every notion of the limitations of our constitutional system of government, and at war with every principle of the old Republican party. Mr. Webster, formerly identified with the Federal party, and noted for his efforts to strengthen the Government, nevertheless declared in a public address within the last two years, that if the North should break the bargain on its side, and fail to deliver up fugitives, that the South would be released. Mr. Clay, whose "*unionism*" was never questioned, said in his speech to the Legislature of Kentucky, that if the Government should attack the institution of slavery in the States, then he was for going out of the Union. The Union men of the South have everywhere gone much further than this, and have boldly proclaimed, that if the late Compromise was violated materially, or even if the Fugitive Slave Law should be repealed, they would sever every tie that bound them to the Union. This, you know, was the doctrine of the men most opposed to me in the last contest. It was, in truth, the universal doctrine of the South. In fact, no party, standing on different ground, could have lived for a month in any one of the Southern States. And yet Gen. Scott, in the most decided terms, repudiates everything like this principle. In substance he says to the Union party of the South, that even if the Fugitive Slave Law should be repealed, and you resist in any mode that repealing law, you shall be put down by force.

To Mr. Webster he says, though the North should break the bargain on its part, yet I will compel the South to submit to that wrong, and hold you guilty of treason for advising differently. And when a majority of Congress have gone on and abolished slavery in the States, and put the negro on an equal footing with the white man, if Mr. Clay should call on his countrymen to protect their rights and liberty, he is to be executed as a traitor, because he resists the "law of the Union" upon such a "*pretext*." This declaration of Gen. Scott's is but a repetition of the old doctrine of submission to the divinity of rulers and governments. It is a doctrine which perished on the American continent on the fourth day of July, 1776. It is not even recognized in the limited monarchies of Europe, though it still maintains its sway under the despotisms of Asia. Why was Gen. Scott induced to incorporate such sentiments in his letter, at war as they are with all the principles of the Republican party, and in fact with all just American notions? Those who advised him to it must have had a motive. There are, it is true, many persons scattered up and down the country, who, of extreme Federal opinions, are at all times struggling to have the present Constitution of the United States converted, practically, into an absolute government. More than their efforts, however, must have been at work. Is it not to be traced to the influence of the anti-slavery party of the North? These higher-law men are struggling to obliterate all the limitations of the Constitution, and to absorb within the vortex of the Federal Government all the rights of the States and the people. In this mode they hope to oppress the minority in the South, and carry out their purposes. Expecting themselves to have the control of the Government, they inculcate the doctrine of unconditional submission to whatever the majority of Congress may do. They have, with these objects, therefore, artfully contrived to have such a sentiment incorporated in this letter, so that if Gen. Scott had been elected they might have declared that the American people had sanctioned it, and thus greatly contributed to give it currency and strength.

If, then, fellow-citizens, Gen. Scott had been elected, what would have been the actual condition of things? In the first place, Messrs. Fillmore and Webster had been superseded in the convention, because of their support of the Compromise and Fugitive Slave Law, and Gen. Scott's election would have been regarded as evidence that the people approved the conduct of the Convention. It would also have been a condemnation of Gen. Pierce, who had planted himself firmly on the same ground. The friends of the Compromise, of the Constitution, and of the South, would have been defeated, trodden under foot, and politically buried. The anti-slavery party, headed by Mr. Seward, would have been triumphant. They would then have been the men of the day, and in "high feather," flushed with conquest, they would have taken possession of the Government. They would, too, have claimed that the people had endorsed their consolidation doctrines, and thereby agreed to submit to whatever the Government might choose to do. If any man supposes that, under these circumstances, they would not soon have been able to do mischief, then he is ignorant of the occurrences of the last few years. With the experience which I have had here, if I had aided them, I should have been faithless to your interests.

It is my settled opinion, that if all the facts within my knowledge had been known to you generally, that Gen. Scott would not have obtained five hundred votes in our district. But I attach no blame whatever to those who supported him. On the contrary, I have said that if I had been at home with no other means of information than the newspapers afforded, I might have been deceived possibly, and induced to sustain Gen. Scott. So destitute of fairness and truth are a great many of the newspapers of the day, that it is impossible frequently for men, however honest or intelligent, to ascertain the real condition of things. For example, suppose that during the last contest for Congress in our district, an individual living at a distance had had no other means of arriving at the facts than such as the reading of the Messenger, the organ of my opponents, afforded him, he would very naturally have supposed that I was not only the worst and most dangerous man in the whole country, but also that I was the most unpopular, and would be the worst beaten man ever seen. Such a person would have been utterly amazed to learn, after the election, that I had carried a majority of every county and of almost every voting precinct.

Similar misrepresentations have been made with reference to the late Presidential contest, and it is no wonder that honest and intelligent men were everywhere misled. I took no part in misleading you, but on the contrary gave you all frankly my views not only in relation to the principles involved, but also as to the result. In my conversations and public speeches up to the very time of the election, I expressed the opinion that General Scott would not only be beaten by a larger vote than Van Buren was in 1840, but that he would only get three or four States. Some of his supporters, however, to break the overwhelming blow that has fallen on them, assert that General Pierce got all the abolitionists of the North, and was thus so successful. The facts, however, do not bear out such an allegation. On the contrary, in those sections where the abolition feeling is strongest, Gen. Scott made the best run. It was on the contrary where there is most conservative and liberal feeling, that Pierce made the greatest gains. He had a majority in the city of Boston, where the whig candidates have usually carried the day by several thousands. This city was the residence of one of the three Northern Whigs who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, and it was here that Mr. Webster's influence was greatest. In like manner in the conservative cities of New York and Philadelphia there were gains of some ten or fifteen thousand votes to the Democratic candidate; and as a general fact, it may be stated that in those sections of the country where there was least anti-slavery feeling, General Scott ran farthest behind the usual Whig strength. Why even in our Congressional district, where there were twelve thousand votes cast in August last, he received only four thousand six hundred, or but little over one-third. In the preceeding Presidential contest, the Whig candidate obtained more than four thousand majority, nearly as much as General Scott's whole vote. And you will bear me witness that those who voted for him, with but few exceptions, did it reluctantly, and from a disposition to support their party nominee, against one of whom they knew little. That the great body of Gen. Scott's supporters were actuated by the best and most patriotic motives no one can question, and a clearer understanding of his posision would have induced them to abandon him. A few persons have shown a disposition to blame me because I did not, in opposition to my knowledge of the facts, fall in and support him out of deference to the general feeling of the party, that did not take the same view. As, however, I had been placed in a position to get a better knowledge of the issues involved than many others, I should have been false to the trust reposed in me if I had so done. If a sentinel on the watch tower should perceive peril in the distance, which was unknown to his comrades in the camp, ought he to seem to be ignorant of its approach because his fellows were so; or is it not his duty to give them warning? Again, suppose you had employed me to manage an important law suit, to be tried in a distant court, and had advised me of your wishes as to the mode of the prosecution, and suppose that after reaching the place I should find upon a full understanding of all the facts of which in part you had not been apprised, that if I acted in accordance with your impressions, I should lose the case, but that I could gain it by taking a different course, ought I to pretend to be ignorant for the sake of acting in accordance with your suggestions, and thus lose the case, or gain it by taking such steps as you would yourself have directed if present, and acquainted with the facts? Ought I not to obtain a judgment for you? In the present instance I stand upon this position. In the emergency just passed, the best result attainable has been reached. The defeat of Gen. Scott, under the existing circumstances, accomplishes more to repress abolitionism, and advance sound republican principles, and a proper regard for the limitations of the Constitution, than any event in our time.

[To be concluded in our next.]

[Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.]

BRANCH RAILROAD TO MILTON, N. C.

RICHMOND, January 25th, 1853.

MR. HOLDEN: I am here in the Capitol of the "Old Dominion," attending her Legislature now in session, in the character of what is usually termed "a lobby member," sent by the people of Milton and an alternate delegate of the people of Yanceyville to obtain a branch of the Richmond and Danville railroad, from a point in the County of Halifax, Va., to the town of Milton, distant about five miles. There are also two delegates with me, sent for the same purpose by a portion of the citizens of the County of Halifax, Va. Our purpose is to obtain the passage of an act by the General Assembly of Virginia, increasing the capital stock of the Richmond and Danville railroad Company one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to enable them to build a branch railroad to Milton, and for the State of Virginia to take the same proportion of the Stock, (two-fifths,) that she has in the main road. We found the Legislature in quite a liberal mood at this time, and our prospects of success are somewhat flattering. We have had a conference with the directors of the road, and on Tuesday morning we met the Committee on Roads and Navigation, who will doubtless report a bill in our favor as their able chairman, Mr. Lewis, appears to be decidedly in favor of our scheme.

OUR own Legislature has done nothing for our section of the State, although by nature and the energy, industry and enterprise of her citizens, it is emphatically the garden spot of North Carolina, and in politics you will readily admit we are quite orthodox. Virginia is likely to do something great for us, and while our natural outlets are to the markets of that State, it is but right that we should have the facilities of reaching them, and if we sell them more than we buy, as we doubtless do, we shall grow rich under the operation.

You are doubtless aware, although you have not told your readers so, that at the last session of our Legislature an act was passed, (drawn up by myself and presented by Mr. Hill, one of our representatives,) authorizing the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to build a branch of their Road to the town of Milton, and erect therein the necessary Depot, Ware Houses, &c. Also to have and enjoy all of the corporate privileges and immunities of the Railroad Company of our own State. (The town of Milton is also authorized to subscribe as a corporation for ten thousand dollars worth of the Stock.) I have with me a certified copy of the Act, and I have shown it to the Board of Directors and several of the members of the Legislature, (who are well pleased with the spirit it evinces on the part of our State.) It was favorably alluded to the other day by the distinguished delegate of the town of Petersburg, and also by the Chairman of the Internal Improvement Committee.

Our own State ought, without hesitation, to grant the right of way for that road to connect with the North Carolina Central Railroad, either at Graham or Greensborough. In the former we have a very fine natural route, running the whole distance, about 35 miles on a ridge, and to the latter place also a very fine natural route through a delightful region of country, dotted with beautiful farms and handsome country residences and passing through the flourishing village of Yanceyville, the county seat of Caswell. Look to the map of the United States and you will see that from the City of Richmond in the way that the Richmond and Danville railroad now runs *via* Charlotte, Va., Milton, Greensborough and Salisbury to the town of Charlotte, N. C., is a straight line running through one of the finest and richest countries in the Union, and when the connection is formed, as it doubtless will be, at no distant day, it will make the Richmond and Danville and the North Carolina Central Road part of the great thoroughfare of the nation from North to South, having on it a stream of travel before unprecedented in this country, and a quantity of freight unparalleled in the annals of railroad transportation, enhancing the value of the Stock of both roads and increasing its profits more than two fold.

These are no extravagant notions of mine. I am not a man to indulge in extravagant opinions or to meddle with humbugs. Common sense, observation and reason will sustain me in what I say. Let North Carolina and Virginia, united in interests, geographically indissolubly connected and also now one in politics, pull together, and then all will be well and both will prosper. Let no sectional palusies or false notions of State pride and sovereignty prevent a union of interests and efforts in the great cause of internal improvement.

I have written you more than I expected. You will probably hear from me again before I leave Richmond. Yours truly,

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

SILVER COINAGE. With the Baltimore Argus we are surprised that Congress has taken no action in remedying an evil, which can easily be done. The change most needed is the *parts* of a dollar, and Congress should at once provide the necessary change out of the precious metals or a combination of them. The Boston Chronicle says:

"It is time that Congress should take some action upon this subject. The demand for small change is daily increasing, and it is almost impossible to carry on the operations of business for the want of silver. Let Congress give up for one day only, all useless discussion and devote its energies and experience to relieving the wants of the public in this respect, and it will do the country essential service. And let all the people say—Amen!"

The Providence Post concludes an article on the influx of California gold, as follows:

"What we have most to fear, and it is a matter that indeed needs public attention, is that this large basis will give riss to expansions and speculations in bank issues, the result of which is inevitably a revulsion. The necessity that before existed, if it ever did exist, of a small note currency, will soon exist no longer. What we have to fear, is not from gold, therefore, but from the multiplication of paper, based indeed upon this increase of the precious metals, but still very much disproportioned to it, and yet the convenience of small notes is quite apparent, at a moment when all busines men are suffering from the scarcity of silver coin, although the actual tendency of a paper currency is to aggravate the evil it is supposed to remedy. It is certain that the attention of the government will have to be turned to our currency very soon, and perhaps our silver recoined, so that by alloy it may be made to bear a nearer proportion to the value of gold. And the sooner this is done the better; for its purity and consequent high value, of course, tend to remove it more and more from circulation."

Silver is now a regular article of merchandise, and as, according to Secretary Corwin's report, 14,288 ounces of silver in Great Britain are equal to 15,988 ounces in the United States, the necessity of some change in the relative value of our silver coinage is manifest, so as to give to silver in this country such an additional value as would prevent its export. This point may be attended to hereafter, but in the meantime Congress should go to work and pass Senator Hunter's bill which, as the Baltimore American says, does not propose to fix at present a new relative value between gold and silver, but seeks, by a reduction in the actual value of our silver coin, as expressed on its face, to render it no longer a more desirable article of export than gold. This would be done without debasing our coin, simply by diminishing the quantity of silver in the half dollar, and in coins of smaller value, by about 6 91 per cent. The present value of the silver dollar would not be touched, but of course, under the influence of the bill, this coin would soon disappear, to be re-produced in coin of less value. It is evident that this measure, or one that will obtain the same object, will be the only means of retaining in the country the small amount of silver now held here. *Rich. Enq.*

Fenelon observed to a priest who was complaining to him of the dances of the peasantry, "My friend, neither you nor myself need to dance, we can be happy in our own way; but if dancing makes these poor people happy, who have so few sources of enjoyment, why should they not dance?"

Ericsson's Engine is to be introduced in a printing office. The New York Evening Post of the 29th ultimo says:

A friend from Ohio, who has seen the articles in the Evening Post upon the subject of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, alludes to the subject as follows, in the course of a recent letter:

"Is it possible that you have been humbugged into the belief that heat can be used twice, or that Ericsson can ever bring his patent to any practical result?"

We answer that we have not been humbugged into the belief that heat can be used twice; nor does Ericsson pretend to use any heat twice, but simply to use all but about thirty per cent. of what he makes once, instead of throwing away three-fifths of it, as is done by the steam engine. In the next place, we have the most implicit confidence in his ability to bring his patent to a practical result, because we have already seen it in successful operation.

The strength of our faith may be judged from the fact that we have contracted with Captain Ericsson to furnish us with a caloric engine as soon as it can be made, for the use of the Evening Post, and it is already in a state of considerable forwardness. The patterns are prepared by Captain Ericsson, and the machinery is making by Messrs Hogg and Delamater. It is to have sufficient power to drive one of Hoe's rotary presses at the rate of ten thousand impressions an hour, and four job office presses, with a reserve force of two or three horse power, and yet is to occupy only the space enclosed in a cast iron box six feet square and between five and six feet high. It is to be finished and in operation by the middle of April. If it succeeds, of which of course we have no doubt, we shall feel proud of the distinction which will properly belong to the journal that first avails itself of so important an improvement. If it fails, we mean the world shall know it, and the reasons why, if we can ascertain them.

It will gratify us to be instrumental in introducing some substitute for the Tartarean furnace and boilers which now make hideous the vaults of all our larger printing-offices. We confess, too, that we shall feel a little easier at our daily avocations when we come to realize that the cellar beneath us is no longer tenanted by one of those powers of darkness which the most trifling imprudence or neglect on the part of its attendants might provoke to a fearful and disastrous vengeance upon all its co-tenants. We would also gladly make some sacrifice to protect our engineers from the distressing exposure of a heated subterranean engine room, which at all seasons is sufficiently trying, but in the summer is past human endurance. We also anticipate substantial advantages from the greater simplicity of the machinery, which will render fewer repairs necessary; from the greater durability of the combination, and from the diminished consumption of fuel. These are advantages which we anticipate from the substitution which we propose of a caloric for our steam-engine. If we are disappointed in any particular, we promise that our readers shall be advised of it promptly; and if, on the other hand, we realize any or all of our expectations, of that also they shall be duly apprized, and every opportunity afforded them of profiting by our experience.

A LADY OFFICER. Jean Paul says that a lady officer, if she wanted to give the word "halt," would do it in this strain: "You soldiers, all of you, now mind, I order you as soon as I have finished speaking, to stand still, every one of you, on the spot where you happen to be; don't you hear me? Halt, I say all of you."

Now, Monsieur Jean, it was an unlucky day you wrote that sentence. May you never hear anything but that little concise word NO! from every rosy lip you meet between this and your tombstone! May you "halt" wifeless through life; may your buttons be snappish, your strings knotty, and your stocking holy. May your boot-jack be missing, your feet be corned, your shaving water be cold, your razor dull, your hair stand up, and your dickies lay down; may your beard be porcupiny, your whiskers be thinly settled, and your moustache curl the wrong way; may your coffee be muddy, your toast smoky, and your tea be *woier-bewitched*; may you dream of Paradise, and wake in—some other place! and with a never-dying desire for affection, may you crawl through creation a meek, miserable, nasty, forlorn, fidgetty, fussy, ridiculous, ruined, rejected ragged old bachelor! Amen! FANNY FERN.

Wood is stained by the application of any of the ordinary liquid dyes employed for wool or cotton. They sink deeper into the wood when applied hot. When the surface is properly stained, and dried, it is commonly cleaned with a rag dipped in oil of turpentine, after which it is varnished or polished. Pale-colored woods are stained in imitation of ebony by washing them with, or steeping them in, a strong decoction of logwood or galls, allowing them to dry, and then washing them over with a solution of the sulphate or acetate of iron. When dry, wash with clear water, and repeat the process if desired. Mahogony stain: logwood, two ounces; madder, eight ounces; fustic, one ounce; boil two hours and apply several times to the wood boiling hot; when dry, slightly brush over with a solution of pearl-ash, one ounce in one quart of water; finish it off when dry with wax or oil tinged with alkanet. The wood may be previously washed over with strong aquafortis, and when dry, the following stain used: Pure soccotrine aloes, one ounce; dragon's blood, half an ounce; rectified spirit, one pint; dissolve and apply two or three coats to the surface of the wood; finish off as above. *New York Post.*

LIFE IN THE TROPICS. Mr. Butler, a pleasant lecturer on entomology, in a lecture delivered at Louisville, thus describes some of the luxuries of the torrid zone:

"The bete rouge lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private portion of pus. Flies get entry into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose; you eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockroaches, and snakes get into your bed; ants eat up the books, scorpions sting you on the feet. Every thing bites, stings, or bruises; every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life that nobody has ever seen before except Swammerdam and Meriam. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your tea-cup, a nondescript with nine wings is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpillar with several dozen eyes in his belly is hastening over the bread and butter! All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering all her entomological hosts to eat you up as you are standing, out of your coat, waistcoat and breeches. Such are the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, vapors, drizzle—to our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures—to our old, British, constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces."

NEW YORK EXTRAVAGANCE. Hon. John A. Dix, in a recent lecture before the Historical Society, made the following very just remarks:—

Nothing can be more unwise than the erection of costly dwellings, which can only be maintained by princely fortunes. At the death of the head of the family, and the division of the ancestral property, no one of the children, as a general rule, has enough to support the establishment, and it passes into other hands. Nothing can be more cruel to children than to bring them up with expectations which cannot be fulfilled, and with habits of life which they are compelled to abandon. The parent, for the sake of a few years of ostentation, invests a large portion of his estate in a splendid dwelling, with the certainty that his death will be the signal for the expulsion of his children from it. Nothing can be more inconsiderate if it is done with a full view of the inevitable consequences. Look for the splendid mansions of thirty years ago, and see what has become of them. Scarcely one remains in the family by which it was constructed. They are boarding houses, places of public exhibition, or the work-shops of fashion.

DEEP PLOUGHING SECURITY AGAINST DROUGHT. We have the testimony, upon this subject, of one of the best South Carolina planters to this effect. In speaking of the severe drought which has prevailed during the last summer, he says: "My crop has been cut short everywhere one-half. Others adjoining me have been cut off two-thirds, or more. I think deep breaking and marl have made the difference as to drought, and on similar lands I shall beat them three to one. I broke up my thinnest firm lands last winter, eight inches deep, and I think all land about here will be touched an inch or two deeper next spring than it ever was before."

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1853.

"THE *DEMOCRATIC* REVIEW."

The Washington Union is out in some deservedly severe strictures upon the so-called Democratic Review. This periodical was once sound and reliable, and was regarded with pride by the Democracy generally as a faithful exponent of Democratic principles. For the last twelve months, however, it has been wandering in strange and new paths. It has assailed many of the prominent and honored members of the party, because they refused to subscribe to its peculiar doctrines; and it now seeks to commit the party, for which it has no right to speak, to a line of policy in relation to Cuba that would, if followed, not only injure the fair name of the Republic but prostrate the party for years to come. It says, broadly, that Cuba must be taken possession of by the United States —that the island will inevitably fall into our hands, and it might as well be laid hold of now! This the Washington Union justly denounces as "buccaneer morality."

We are for Cuba at the right time and in the right way. The prize, it is true, is a glittering and a tempting one; but treaties must not be broken—good faith—"the bond" we are under to respect the claims of a nation with which we are at peace, must be observed. Leaning on our shores, and "laving her beautiful feet in the sea, the superb slave still dreams in the sun." When she wakes to liberty, or when others stretch forth the hand to obtain and wield against this country the immense advantages which her resources and her position afford, then the hour for action by our government will have come. We sympathize most deeply with the oppressed Cubans, and we should hail with joy the independence of the island and the consequent overthrow of Spanish rule. This is the feeling, we are confident, of the whole American people. But liberty, to be *enjoyed*, must be *won*—won either in battle, or in a prolonged contest by the masses against aristocratic or kingly power.

We cordially concur with the Union when it says: "It is our ambition that the Republic shall grow with the progress of natural development, and not by the spasmodic effort of an ungovernable and destructive impulse. We wish its resources to be developed and its dominion extended, not by plunder and piracy, but by honest industry and legitimate expansion. Therefore, whilst we abhor the buccaneer morality and reprobate the insane policy of the Democratic Review, we have yet been the zealous advocate of every measure contemplating a safe, rational, and honorable acquisition of territory."

BISHOP IVES.

Bishop Ives, in attaching himself to the Roman Catholic Church, has parted voluntarily with a good living and a dignified position, and become a plain lay member. It cannot, therefore, be charged that he has been actuated in his course by mercenary motives. His sincerity no one can doubt, whatever may be thought or said as to the correctness of his judgment.

The ex-Bishop cannot become a priest in the Catholic Church, unless Mrs. Ives shall consent to enter a Convent; and even then he will be required to go through a regular course of Theological studies. Probably a Professorship in some Catholic College may be tendered him. We have no doubt he will be provided for by the Church to which he has attached himself.

If he should ever become a priest, his labors will be heavy and his salary quite small.

The course of the ex-Bishop has excited much feeling in this State. The members of his former Church are—as might reasonably have been expected—indignant and mortified, while the subject has elicited much talk among other Churches and among men of the world generally.

But the gale will "die along the shore," and be forgotten. In a few months we shall have a calm. The bubble will disappear from the surface, and the waters will be smooth again. Those who are indignant will learn to be more charitable and merciful; and those who are mortified will forget the past in respect and regard for the new Bishop, his successor.

CONGRESS.

On Monday last, the 31st January, the death of the Hon. Alexander Buell, a member of the House from New York, was announced in the two Houses; and after the passage of the usual Resolutions they adjourned till Tuesday.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 1st, several private bills were passed, among them one for the relief of Brevet Major General Bennet Riley. The resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Relations concerning the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, were debated by Mr. Mason.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Dunham, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill amendatory of the act concerning certain coins of the United States. The Senate bill concerning bail in civil causes in the District of Columbia was passed; and afterwards the Army bill was considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

☞ We present to-day a portion of the recent Address of Mr. Clingman to his constituents. The whole of it will appear in our next Weekly.

Mr. Clingman deals most destructive blows upon the Abolition, Freesoil Scott party. No wonder the Raleigh Register writhes and twists under the infliction. The Editor may continue to discharge his popguns at Mr. Clingman, but they will have no more effect than if levelled against Gibraltar.

☞ In the third paragraph of Mr. Rencher's Card, in reply to M. Q. Waddell, published in our issue of the 26th January, is the following quotation—"but the record furnished no evidence that he had paid any taxes whatever." It should have been—"*but the record furnished no evidence that he paid any taxes whatever.*"

☞ Governor Reid has appointed Samuel F. Adams, Jr., his Private Secretary, in place of William H. Jones, resigned.

NEW YORK "CHRYSTAL PALACE."

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following communication, and we invite to its suggestions the attention of our fellow-citizens of the State generally. We hope to see the enlightened and patriotic views presented by Mr. McRae, fully carried out. Who will respond to his eloquent appeals? Who will step forward and aid in making the necessary arrangements to have the State represented at the next *World's Fair* in New York? We repeat the language of Mr. McRae, "by a timely and concerted effort North Carolina has it in her power to present, in that *universal assemblage*, tokens of power, wealth, skill, and intelligence, which will command for her an extensive fame and universal admiration." But to the letter of our Correspondent:

WILMINGTON, January 31, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Having had many occasions to commend the "true North Carolina spirit" which pervades your paper, and having always found in you a devoted lover of her reputation and character, I have ventured to address you, and through you our fellow citizens generally upon a subject of interest to us all. It is well known that the citizens of our great commercial emporium, (New York,) following the example of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, have determined in the ensuing Spring to open in their city an *Exhibition* for the display of the industrial products of the world. For the reception of such articles as may be furnished for their exhibition there is now in progress of building a "Chrystal Palace," destined to vie with if not surpass in dimensions and magnificence its famous predecessor which not long since adorned the city of London. Foreign nations are making preparations to send in their contributions. Our sister States too are taking steps to be represented at this world-show of science and enterprise. As the late Legislature made no arrangements for the representation of North Carolina on this occasion, it is earnestly to be hoped that the people themselves will take the matter in hand. It is high time that North Carolina should make herself known. By a timely and concerted effort she has it in her power to present, in that *universal assemblage*, tokens of power, wealth, skill and intelligence which will command for her an extensive fame and universal admiration.

Her agriculturists can offer for inspection samples of corn, wheat, rice, cotton and tobacco equal to any and superior to most that will be there on exhibition. Her turpentine of the purest virgin dip will be unequalled—her naval stores would not be excelled. Her lofty pine will furnish shafts of timber that would excite admiration; while her mineral developments are worthy of exhibition at any world's fair—possessing as she does coal, iron, copper, silver, quicksilver and gold, black lead, precious stones, marble, granite, lime and marl. What State or what people could present so varied, remarkable and extraordinary specimens? An article of furniture from the Leopard marble near Charlotte, would attract observation and amply repay the constructor. The display of her resources of a mineral kind would disclose their excellence, invite investigation and reward the owners of lands by an increase of their value, and add to the prosperity of the State by increasing immigration. And can the mechanic and manufacturing interests of North Carolina show nothing—nothing of skilful workmen? Is the water power bestowed by Providence on the latter given but for the purpose of money-making, and will not this class undertake something for the honor of the State; and may not the former elevate himself by an exhibition of artistic skill and enterprise? Is there no inventive genius in our midst to originate a discovery which would transmit his name to posterity along with the benefactors of their age? Surely now is the time for North Carolinians to bid their stagnant energies flow in a freer current—to bid their dormant faculties wake up and their sluggish spirits arouse. This is the age of progress and improvement. North Carolina should not only be up with the spirit of the age, but known of men to be so. She has and is doing much for the developement of her resources. Railroads well built, thoroughly stocked and equipped, are in full operation in her borders and doing a profitable business. The completion of the Central Railroad to Charlotte will unlock the west and open her productions to the commerce of the world; and when the extension takes place from some point on that Road still further west, and again from Goldsborough to Beaufort we shall be brought into short and direct communication with the rich valley of the Mississippi—with the mighty North-west—with the luxuriant South, and with our vast possessions in Oregon and on the Pacific. It should be the desire of our State to anticipate these surpassing movements and to place herself at once upon terms of acquaintanceship with those in connexion with whom she may be called upon ere long to act such important part. Our citizens should take into consideration the importance of being present in force and with *materiel* at the forthcoming exhibition. In order to do so creditably an effort should be made at organization in the movement, articles worthy should be collected, placed in suitable charge, and such steps taken as will enable North Carolina to appear on this occasion in a manner worthy of herself. I have made these suggestions with a view to elicit public action on this matter, leaving to others more skilled to devise the plan and arrangements.

Very Truly,
D. K. McRAE.

NEW OCEAN STEAM LINES. The English papers announce the formation of a company for the establishment of a new line of steamers from Liverpool to Brazil and the river Platte, South America. The vessels are to be seven propellors, 1,000 tons each. The ports included in the route are Lisbon, St. Vincent, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Montevideo. A new line has also been established in Liverpool between that port and Australia, to commence the present month.

☞ The people of Northern Oregon have memorialized Congress in favor of a new Territorial government, to embrace all that part of Oregon lying north of the Columbia river. The present Territory of Oregon contains an area of 371,000 square miles, and its seacoast is 650 miles in extent. The proposed Territory north of the Columbia, contains an area of about 32,000 square miles.

CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND. There are 648 churches, chapels, and stations in England and Wales—133 ditto in Scotland—ten colleges in England and one in Scotland; 75 convents and 17 religious houses in England, and grand total of priests, including Bishops, 1,039.

☞ Billy Bowlegs, it is said, has been "deposed"! We do not know how this is; but we do know that the Editor of the Register, after *demolishing* Mr. Clingman in a half column article, retired with precipitation to the City of Wilmington to hear Ole Bull.

THE CALORIC SHIP. Capt. Ericson states, in a letter to the Philadelphia Board of Trade, that his vessel will shortly proceed to Norfolk, in compliance with the wish of the Secretary of the Navy; and that he will visit Philadelphia thereafter, if at all convenient to do so.

☞ The earnings of the Macon and Western Georgia Railroad for the past year were $269,955 93, and the expenses $116,358 74—leaving $153,-697 19 clear. There was a slight decrease of passenger earnings, and an increase of freight earnings of 72 per cent. The aggregate increase of earnings was 27 per cent.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The details in our California papers to the 1st January, possess considerable interest, though we have given the principal news in brief by telegraph. The story of the murder of Col. Jack or Catherine Hayes by a man named Jones, was entirely a mistake. The only thing in the papers on which it can be founded is the statement that a man named Wm. K. Jones, was hung by the people at Sacramento for murder. His victim's name was Peter McGaffigan, a name very unlike Hayes, certainly:

THE FREMONT CLAIM. The most important decision yet made by the Board of Land Commissioners was rendered on the 30th ult., confirmatory of the claims of John C. Fremont, to the rancho Las Mariposas, embracing a tract of ten square leagues of land of Mariposa county. This claim is far more valuable property than any other in the State, and is the only one, we believe, that embraces auriferous lands. It is this fact that gives it special importance. We are not aware (not having read the opinion) that any new points of law touching Mexican grants have been settled that have not already been established by decisions in other cases.

If Mr. Fremont gets possession of this estate, the grand stories of his immense wealth, which made even the millionaries of Europe stare, will be realized. But getting possession is the rub. The mineral lands of the claim are mostly occupied by miners, who are not likely to go off. We have no doubt but Mr. Fremont's claim is valid, otherwise it would not have been confirmed by the commissioners; but the decision will have to be confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States before Mr. Fremont and the claimants under him get possession.

NEWS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

[From the San Francisco Papers of January 1.]

The present winter is conceded to be the most severe experienced in this country since it has been populated by Americans. During the last fortnight it has been raining and snowing continually in the mountains and valleys, and we are daily in receipt of accounts of disasters and suffering in all parts of the State. Communication through the mining region is almost entirely cut off, either by snow or overflowed streams.

The whole country beteewn Tehuma and Sacramento City was entirely under water, whilst Marysville was partly inundated, and though Sacramento City was well protected by a levee, the lower portions were submerged. The waters at the present time have subsided, although the rains still continue. On the mountain streams, the loss of mining implements has been great, and all work for the present suspended, and some few lives lost. The southern portion of the mining district has suffered equally with the northern. Stockton has been inundated partially. The flood has been universal, and the waters higher than in the memorable winter of 1849.

Many miners subsist entirely on beef and potatoes, whilst in other portions of the mines there are hundreds who have nothing at all but barely and potatoes. In portions of Yuba and Sierra counties, the snow was already ten feet deep and still falling and the miners actually reduced to absolute want.

In one place they held a meeting and forced a trader to sell what flour he had on hand at 45 cents per pound, and all who were able to leave did so, thus leaving the provisions for those who were unable to find their way through the snows to the valleys. The accounts received may be greatly exaggerated—nevertheless, there is much suffering and distress, and it is not improbable that some may perish by starvation.

Several important decisions have been rendered in our courts, among which is the decision of the State Supreme Court, recognizing the right of native claimants of land to the summary remedy of ejectment where they are disturbed by squatters.

The Land Commission are making considerable progress in the adjudication of claims. The Commission recognises Col. Fremont's claim to the land in the Mariposa estate, but does not undertake to decide upon his title to the mineral wealth, which, as is well known, is embraced within the limits of the grant.

The landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated in due form on the 22d December.

The timely arrival of cargoes of flour, from Chili and elsewhere have caused a decline, and the excitement on the subject has consequently in a measure abated.

The State Legislature meets early next month, (4th January,) at Vallejo, the constitutional capital, and it is not improbable will hold its session there without attempting again a removal of the archives

WASHINGTON EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

Clarke Mills is already engaged, it is said, in his preparations for the colossal statue of Washington. A Correspondent of the Boston Post says:

"He has procured the large open space necessary near the present national monument, and is laying out the grounds on an extensive scale. He will have his own foundry, workshops and structures of all kinds. In the progress of his great enterprise he proposes to connect with it an American school of art, in which he will teach young artists the principles he has himself acquired, for such compensation as they may be able to render him by their services.

You can form some faint idea of the magnitude of Mills's proposed statue to Washington, when I tell you that the head of the horse is to measure *twelve feet* from the tip of his nose to the tip of his ear. What must the body be, when such is to be the head! And how splendid must colossal horse and rider appear, as they stand erect on a monument fifty or a hundred feet high!

It has been suggested that the present national monument had better be furnished to Mr. Mills for this purpose. The idea is worthy of reflection by the people."

CADETS AT LARGE.

The following Cadets at West Point have been appointed by President Fillmore:

Joseph L. K. Smith, son of a deceased officer of the Army.
S. S. Hetzel, son of a deceased officer of the Army.
Henry W. Fowler, son of a deceased officer of the Army.
Presley O. Craig, son of the Colonel of Ordnance.
Edwin Turner, son of Lieut. T. Turner, of the Navy.
Thomas W. Thurston, of New Jersey.
Andrew Jackson, jr., of Tennessee.
Charles C. Amory, of Massachusetts.
Lawrence Kip, of New York.
John T. Magruder, of Virginia.
*Robert Andrews, of Delaware.
*Clarence Derrick, of District of Columbia.

*Conditionally appointed, to take effect should vacancies occur in June.

SALE OF A FACTORY. The Amesbury (Mass.) Manufacturing Company have sold out their establishment to the Salisbury Manufacturing Company. The price paid for the real estate and machinery was $100,000. The Amesbury Company have on hand goods finished and unfinished to the amount of $100,-000, and about $50,000 in cash. The stockholders will receive by this sale about $1,300 per share. The original cost of the shares was $1,000.

Exchange paper.

It seems, then, that the Tariff of 1846 has "*ruined*" the shares in this Factory from $1,000 up to $1,300!

☞ The Hon. Edward Everett, at present Secretary of State of the United States, has been nominated by the Whigs of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States. It is supposed he will be elected.

☞ We are requested to state that the Agent of *Arnold's Patent Sashlock* has taken rooms at the City Hotel, (Lawrences',) where he will remain for several days. The public are invited to call and examine this useful invention—patented March 27, 1849.

THE TABLE EXPERIMENT.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has the following on this subject:

"In the family of a friend of ours, several attempts have been made to divine the secret of table-moving, chair-dancing, and other freaks of household furniture, which form part of the spirit-rapping exhibitions. Last evening they succeeded perfectly. Standing around a small table, five or six members of the family kept their hands upon its surface for a considerable time, until the magnetic current between themselves and the table was established.

They then found that by holding the hand a short distance from the table, attraction remained in full force. The table, without being touched, was thus lifted, or made to lean over at an angle of forty-five degrees, and subsequently followed the operators to some distance.

The table on which the young people experimented was a very small one. We presume that when the experiment has been a few times repeated, the table will yield to the attractive force with more ready and wonderful agility. There can be no doubt that it is magnetised, and if so, each trial, we believe, will increase the power of attraction. This, we take it, solves the whole seeming mystery of the "spiritual" imposition which has been practised so long upon the credulous and superstitious.

The moving of tables by an unseen power has always been accounted a greater feat than the producing of sound. We have no doubt that the same agent can produce both effects. The imposture consists in the pretence of supernatural intercommunications. We hope soon to hear that, the key being discovered, the whole imposition has come to an end. Of the boldness of the imposture we have had, and have given illustrations; and probably the rappers will find some dupes even in spite of evidence of their fraud."

The Wilmington Herald says:

"The experiments alluded to in the above extract have been tested here and with more or less of success. Small pine tables under the influence of some power or other, call it what you will, have been made to move from one part of a room to another, to stand upon one or two legs, and to be controlled more or less by the will. We have not yet seen these things but upon the evidence of those who have, we are compelled to believe in the truth of the experiments. We do not entertain the idea for a moment that the witnesses are either mistaken, willfully misrepresent, or are guilty of collusion. In fact, in these smart days we know not what to disbelieve, and are almost prepared to swallow any new theory however strange or apparently impossible. This candid confession, will, of course, provoke a smile from those superior intelligences who dismiss a subject they cannot comprehend with the brief expletive "HUMBUG," and dub those "fools" who yield to the evidence of their senses, and are disposed to give all new theories a trial in the search of truth."

HOGS PACKED IN THE WEST. The Cincinnati *Price Current* has obtained returns from the following States, in whole or in part, of the business in packing hogs during the last season. From the general tenor of their advices, the *Price Current* thinks there can be no doubt as the deficiency in weight, throughout Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, and a still greater deficiency in the yield of lard. The former, it thinks, is certainly five, and the latter ten per cent:

	1851–2.	1852–3.
Ohio,	508,986	546,612
Indiana,	267,124	383,273
Kentucky,	198,500	317,000
Tennessee,	7,900	17,000
Illinois,	4,000	17,000
Total,	985,610	1,281,884
Increase so far,		296,274

The *Price Current* says provisions have continued to tend downwards in value, and at close bulk meats are fully one cent per pound and mess pork $1,25 per barrel below the highest price of the season.

GREAT RAILWAY SPEED—*Two Hundred and thirty-six Miles in Three Hundred and five Minutes.* The train that left this city at four o'clock, p. m., on Sunday, reached Worcester, 45 miles, in 54 minutes; from Worcester to Springfield, 53 miles, in 78 minutes, (a part of this distance was run exceeding a mile a minute;) from Springfield to Hartford, 26 miles, in 34 minutes; from Hartford to New Haven, 36 miles, in 56 minutes; from New Haven to Twenty-seventh-street, New York, 76 miles in 105 minutes. Deduct nine stops, and the time lost in breaking up, the actual running time was *five hours five minutes*—average run 47 miles an hour. Considering the distance, this is the greatest run ever made in this country. Nearly all night time, and a heavy rain falling part of the time, renders this achievement still more extraordinary. D. F. Walley, conductor; George Lovis, agent; and —— Southworth, United States mail agent. There were twenty-five passengers in the train, several of whom came by the Europa. *Boston Transcript, 25th ult.*

WINTER IN EUROPE. The past and present winters in Europe and America show that the remarkable features of the season on the one continent have a great similitude with those on the other. The severe winter of last year manifested itself simultaneously in Europe and America, and now in both hemispheres there is a correspondingly mild one.

Accounts from Riga, in Russia, of the 3d of January, mention that, in consequence of the mild weather, the port still remained open, and that a ship had just been chartered for London, a circumstance wholly unprecedented at this period of the year.

The weather in Paris is so mild, that the chesnut tree named after "the 20th of March," in the garden of the Tuileries, is nearly in leaf; in the garden of the Luxembourg, there are several rose trees in full bearing as in Spring, and at the Jardin des Plantes, some of the almond trees are in flower.

The weather in England has been of extraordinary high temperature for the season. The mean of December, as registered at Greenwich, was 46 deg. 7 min. Fahrenheit, and the thermometer only once descended below the freezing point. The average of the last forty years is only about 39 deg. 4 min. During the past year 1852, more rain fell than in any year of the past forty.

BANK TAX IN OHIO. There is much excitement in Ohio in relation to the tax on Banking Institutions. Many of the banks have refused to pay the amount for which they are assessed, and are resolved to test the constitutionality of the law. The tax collector having forcibly entered the Bank at Salem, after a desperate resistance on the part of the officers, and seized on $5,000 in gold, for the amount of taxes due, a member of the Legislature of the State has reported a bill—which the papers style the "crow-bar bill"—to legalize this mode of collection, by making it the duty of all collectors, where payment is refused by any bank, to break open vaults, chests, desks, &c., and take out the amount due.

THE SCHOOLMASTER WANTED. The following is a copy of a bill sent to a gentleman sometime since:

aosafada, - - - -	1 50
atacinonimomagin, - - -	50
	2 00

Pade Josef——

Can any of our readers interpret it? At first we took it for apothecaries' Latin; judge our surprise, then, when the key was given to us, to find the inscrutable items were simply these:

"*A horse half a day,*" and "*a taking on him home again.*"

Can any of our readers beat that?

HIGH PRICES. The Point Coupee (La.) Echo of the 15th has the following facts with regard to the present value of negroes: "At a succession sale which we attended on Monday last, we were struck at the extraordinary high prices at which the negroes were sold. The terms were fifteen per cent. cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years. On these conditions, we saw ordinary negro women sold for over $1200, and field hands at over $1400. When we consider that our population is entirely destitute of banking facilities, these prices prove a degree of agricultural prosperity of which we may well be proud."

Mr. Payne Collier has just published a new edition of Shakespeare, which will soon supersede all others. It is printed from a copy of the second folio edition of 1632, containing 20,000 MS. corrections, which accidentally came into Mr. Collier's hands in the year 1849. All the critics are in ecstacies with it.

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

On Board the U. S. Mail Steam Ship, Black Warrior,
Off BAHIA HONDA, Coast of Cuba.

DEAR SIR: A leisure moment allows me the opportunity of addressing you a note.

The recollection of the scenes enacted near the spot whence this is addressed to you fills me with memories of a melancholy character; yet believe me, the day will come when Bahia Honda, Cardenas, and other places will be held sacred to the cause of liberty and freedom.

We have just left the shores of Cuba, unhappy, down-trodden Cuba; but the day of her redemption draweth nigh. The oppressed Cubans look forward with earnest expectation that in less than four years their lovely island will cease to be the victim of Spanish cruelty and become a part of our glorious confederacy. The Spanish leaches that are sucking the life-blood of the Queen of the Antilles are anticipating their ejectment at an early day, and are making the most of their brief sojourn by the most galling oppression on a suffering people; the Captain-General himself has had his bag and baggage, together with the archives of government packed up to depart from the island at a moments warning. "Let us be gone" seems to be whispered through the courts of his lordly palace.

Without any preconceived design, a few Americans were assembled at a place of public resort in Havana, and among us was Capt. Grey, whose case has so greatly excited the sympathy of the Americans. The Captain was giving some account of the oppressive course pursued towards him by the Captain-General. "Why do you not appeal to your government for redress?" said an Englishman, who had joined the company, and there was a general silence, no one ventured a reply; we could not reflect on our country by saying our government refuses to protect us. Christina, the Queen-mother of Spain, is as eagerly engaged in the scramble for the treasures of Cuba as is the most abject of her supple tools on the island. She owns many of the most valuable plantations in Cuba; during the year past she engaged to deliver ten thousand slaves on the island by the 1st instant, but the active surveillance of the British cruisers intercepted her slavers, so that her agents were unable to comply with the contract, and were able to deliver only about six thousand. This shameful traffic is directly countenanced by government, notwithstanding the provisions of the solemn treaties to the contrary.

The day before our arrival at Havana the British frigate, Vesta, entered the harbor with three Spanish slavers as her prizes; we saw them all lying under the guns of the Vesta, which occasioned great wrath and mortification to the haughty Dons, who had been boasting that the British and French men-of-war in and around Havana were there for the protection of their rights. Her most Catholic majesty has put down every attempt of the people to relieve themselves of the yoke of Spanish tyranny.

Before visiting Cuba I had heard it said repeatedly that the natives of the island did not desire to separate from Spain. I doubted it then, now I know otherwise. "Senor," said a wealthy Creole to me, one day, "I am not allowed to use a fowling piece to drive away destructive birds from my premises, I cannot even carry a pocket pistol with me for self-protection." And can a people suffering such grievances be satisfied! The crown monopolizes every lucrative employment on the island, the best cigars can be sold by none but the agents of government—the steam tugs that take ships out of the harbor and into it are owned by Christina's agents. It may be expected that among the masses there are those who would betray their country for personal remuneration. But does our happy country show no similar cases? Was there no Bendict Arnold to disgrace the history of our glorious revolution? When men can bear the burnings of red-hot irons on the naked flesh without flinching, then may we believe that native Cubans will willingly consent that their island shall remain a dependency of the crown of Spain.

But, said I one day, to an intelligent Creole, if the United States were to consent to receive you to the Union, your people are, many of them, unprepared for a state of freedom. Ah, said he, I see, but the masses could not be expected to exercise the privileges of citizenship until prepared for it by a regular process of naturalization, which might take ten or twenty years. Thus a great obstacle would be removed that now presents itself to the minds of the friends of Cuba and liberty. I would draw the attention of Mr. Venable to this view of the subject. Soon I hope to visit the federal city, and will lay this matter before certain of our friends, who, at present, are in the dark on the subject of the liberation of Cuba.

The ordinary limits of a letter like this preclude the mention of many interesting items that must be reserved for another and other communications.

It was my happiness to make the acquaintance of Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the British Consulate. His kindness to the Americans who were imprisoned in the dungeons of the Moro, when forsaken by our own Consul, will never be forgotten. When introduced to him by Judge Sharkey I could not help remarking, "I feel, Sir, that in pressing your hand I press that of a brother," to which he replied most feelingly. Smith is a noble fellow.

Many Americans visit Cuba for the benefit of their health, especially persons laboring under pulmonary diseases; but the inconveniences resulting from peculiar and vexatious police regulations, and other considerations equally important to an invalid neutralize the good resulting from the genial influence of a balmy atmosphere. Let no one visit Cuba in quest of health under present circumstances.

The Black Warrior is a splendid sea boat, and her commander, Capt. Shufledt, as clever a man as ever stood on a quarter deck. He seemed gratified to hear that North Carolina had as good a harbor as that of Beaufort. Capt. S. thinks that Beaufort is just the place where a line of Steampackets should communicate with Glasgow, and now is the time that we should move in the matter. Should such a line be started simultaneously with the extension of the Central Railroad it will not only make the stock of that road more valuable, but certainly give North Carolina that great desideratum so long needed, a large seaport town. Stir up our friends, Washington and Stevenson, on the matter. Doubtless the stock of a Steampacket Company could be disposed of in Craven, Lenoir, and Wayne Counties; the State would probably vest heavily in such an enterprise.

I would write more, but for the present

REVOIR.

January, 1853.

From the New York Evening Post.

PRESIDENT POLK'S RETIREMENT FROM WASHINGTON.—LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLMORE. The following letter from President Fillmore to a gentleman in this city finally disposes of an absurd imputation against the late President Polk, which has obtained some currency. Though Mr. Fillmore's note was written in reply to an inquiry from a friend of the deceased ex-President, and was not intended for publication, the gentleman to whom it was addressed felt that he would violate no confidence in placing it before the public:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday came to hand this morning, and I hasten to do justice to a political opponent, who is now in his grave. You say that it was stated in your presence that President Polk was heartless and cold, and that one of his coldest acts was, that he vacated the White House several days before the President elect came to Washington, for fear of opening his heart, so as to ask him to his house and table. It is due to Mr. Polk to say that I know this to be untrue. General Taylor and myself were both invited to dine with him, and did dine with him before he left the White House, and I have no doubt all the civilities ordinarily extended to the incoming administration were extended by President Polk to Gen. Taylor; and according to my recollection, he did not leave the White House till the 4th, or rather the 5th of March, which was Monday. The confusion incident to the close of a session of Congress and the breaking up of house-keeping by the President's family must necessarily prevent any President from doing more than Mr. Polk did in the case of Gen. Taylor; and, if I am rightly informed, many of his predecessors did not do as much. I am, respectfully, yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR HOUSTON, OF TEXAS. We take great pleasure in announcing that on the 15th instant, the Hon. Sam. Houston, of Texas, was re-elected to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, by a vote almost unanimous. The legislature of Texas has thus testified its high appreciation of the eminent public services of the man whose name is prominently associated with what is most eventful and glorious in her history. *Washington Union.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. I am sorry to state the grave illness of Joseph Gales, Esq., the veteran editor of the National Intelligencer. Mr. Gales is the Dean of the whig press of this country, and as a political essayist has no equal anywhere.

The latest news from Col. King is not so gratifying as the previous accounts, and fears begin to be entertained about his recovery.

The highest mark of respect has been paid to Gen. Pierce by a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Washington, to omit the usual inauguration ball, and other festivals that custom has sanctioned on the coming in of a new administration.

Corr. Balt. Sun.

Discharge of Neal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31. Richard Neal, the negro man charged with enticing slaves from Anne Arundel county, Md., was this morning discharged from custody by the Supreme Court, the agent of Maryland not being in attendance.

[The agent for the State of Maryland, Mr. John Lamb, was so badly beaten by the negroes at Chester that he could not attend, having gone home by the advice of his physicians.]

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. Cotton—sales of 1,500 bales at steady rates. Linseed oil—sales of 21,000 galls. at 76 cents. Coffee—sales of 1,500 bags Rio at 8¾ a 9¾ cents, and 7¾ for St. Domingo. Whisky—sales of 650 bbls. at 25 cents. Pork—sales of 506 bbls. at $18 25 for mess, and $15 87 for prime. Beef—sales of 400 bbls, mess at 13 25 a $18 20. Sales of 400 bbls. beef hams at 15 a $15 75. Lard—sales of 1,000 bbls. at 10¾ a 11 cents; sales in kegs at 11 a 11¾. Bulk meat—sales of 150 bbls. at 10 a 10½ cts. for hams, and 7 a 7¾ for shoulders. Butter firm at 15 a 18 cents. Flour better—sales 10,000 bls. at 5 50 a $5 56 for State, 5 68 a $5 65 for Genesee and 5 75 a $5 87 for Southern. Wheat—sales of 7,000 bushels at $1 31½ for Western white and 1 32 a $1 35 for Southern. Corn—sales 3,000 bushels old yellow at 70½ cents.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1. Sales of 11,000 bales of cotton yesterday. The market firm at 9 a 9¼ for middling. Coffee—holders of Rio are asking ¼ to ½ advance. Mess pork is dull and declining at $16 25. Sterling Exchange 8 a 8¼.

We copy the following for the benefit of the 'young bucks':

MAY A GENTLEMAN WEAR A FROCK-COAT AT AN EVENING PARTY? The *N. Y. Home Journal*, in a recent article upon changes in fashion, says:

"The disputed question—May a gentleman wear a frock-coat at an evening party? seems to have been decided in the affirmative; and, accordingly, young gentlemen take particular pleasure in wearing that long obnoxious garment, with the additional innovation of black necker-chiefs. White waistcoats are generally discarded, and white kids yield precedence to gloves of colors."

In the following lines the writer has put into verse some thoughts which he found in prose:

Harsh words are like the hale which beats
The herbage to the ground;
Kind words are like the gentle rain
Which scatters freshness round.

As polished steel receives a stain
From drops at random flung,
So does the child, when words profane
Drop from a parent's tongue,
The rust eats in, and oft we find
That naught which we can do,
To cleanse the metal or the mind,
The brightness will renew.

MARRIED,

In Essex County, Va., on the 15th of January, by the Rev. Wm. Boyd, Mr. John B. Whitfield, of Wayne County, N. C., to Miss Elizabeth L., daughter of the late Dr. James L. Wilson.

Oh! may he live in peace and pleasure,
And never crave a more heavenly treasure!

Also, on the 17th, Mr. John D. Worters, of Goldsborough, to Miss Nancy Blount, of Lenoir.

Also, on the same night, Churchell Bell, of Kinston, to Miss Susan Rankin, of White Hall, Wayne.

Also, on the 22d, Mr. R. E. Davis to Miss Lucy B Ellis, of Pikesville, Wayne.

The "Live Giraffe" will please copy. [Cox.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m.
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!
NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE this day received six cases of super MOLESKIN HATS, which embraces the Spring Fashions for 1853. And will continue to receive the LATEST STYLES, as the Summer advances, from the most fashionable Hatters North. They flatter themselves that they will be able to present to their customers and the Hat-wearing community in general a larger assortment of Hats this season than heretofore presented by them.

February 4, 1853. 23—

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS. Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

LOST.

ON Monday evening last a package of money consisting of 10 or 11 Ten Dollar Bills, 1 Five and 4 Fours, all North Carolina money.

The finder will receive a liberal reward and the thanks of the owner, by handing the same to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1853. 23—tf.

Just Received,

5 HOGSHEAD'S of New Crop Cuba Molasses.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

February 4, 1853. 23—

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, superior quality—an additional supply just to hand and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

"Well done thou good and faithful Servant."

We fancy we hear the thousands and tens of thousands of grateful hearts, scattered as they are over every section of our glorious Union, making the air welkin with the above scriptural parable, so applicable is it for the returns made to them for the few *talents* sent for investment through the famed and impershiably renowned House of

PYFER & CO.,
LOTTERY BROKERS,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

This House has very appropriately received of late the cognomen of "Dame's Fortune Citadel!" in honor of the unprecedented number and amount of Capital Prizes which they have sold and paid, to the exclusion and mortification of all other Lottery Brokers. And the cry is "Still they Sell!"

During the last month the following Grand Capitals having been sold and cashed by those world-renowned Brokers, presenting the astonishing—and when we take into consideration that all this has been sold in *one short Month*—incredible, but not less true amount of $213,675.

Prizes were distributed as follows:

$40,000, in package Half Tickets sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of wholes sent, to Georgia.
$16,576, in package of wholes sent to Pennsylvania.
$12,000, in package quarter tickets sent to S. Carolina
$18,000, in do do do Tennessee.
$10,000, in single whole ticket sent to N. Carolina.
$35,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000, in single half ticket sent to North Carolina.
$4,000 and 2,000 both in one package sent to Alabama.
Besides a large number of $1,000 and $500 Prizes which were sold in Packages.

☞ Prize payment at PYFER & CO. made in gold at sight.

Splendid Schemes for February, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Feb.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages
1	$20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
3	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	17 00
5	42,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
7	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
10	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	52,478	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
15	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
22	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
24	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	30	100 00
28	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, o the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 24, 1853. 20—

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place,&c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.
November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.
CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.
November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Stop the Rascal!

ON the 29th instant, a man, calling himself differently JOHN WAGONER, and JOHN FOSTER—a small man, not more, probably, than 5 feet 5 inches high, rather dark complected, having a scar over one of his eyes, and small black whiskers, and professing to hail from Raleigh—came to my residence, in Granville, in a state of utter destitution and applied for work on the plantation. I gave him employment and supplied his necessities—but, on the night of Thursday, the 30th, he robbed me of a fine Gold Watch and Chain and absconded.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the watch and the apprehension of the scoundrel.
WM. P. HAWKINS.
Granville county, (five miles from Henderson.)
January 6th, 1853. 15—5t.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at
HENRY KIEM'S.

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

WILLIAMS. MASON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.
January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Smithfield, N. C.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.
January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

T. M. ARRINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TARBOROUGH, N. C.
December 10th, 1852. 7—8t pd.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville st., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Barnsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
Cigars of the most approved Brands.
Sept. 21, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

STATE of North Carolina,--WAKE Co.

John M. Fleming, Adm'r. of Haywood Roles, *vs.* heirs at law of Haywood Roles deceased—Petition to make Real Estate assets. In Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions. November Sessions, 1852.

This petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children and heirs of James L. Roles, late of Arkansas, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina *Standard*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to answer or demur to the allegations set forth in said petition, otherwise it will be heard *exparte* as to them and judgment *pro confesso* granted.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of November, 1852.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
January 1853. (Pr. Adv, $562½.) 955—6w.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*. solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.
WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

Encourage Home Industry,

BY PATRONIZING THE
Machine Shop and Foundry of
STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON,
Who Manufacture all Sizes of
Horse Power and Threshing Machines,
(BOTH PORTABLE AND STATIONARY;)
STRAW-CUTTERS OF VARIOUS PATTERNS,
WHEAT FANS,
Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Wool Carding Machines, Edge Tools, &c., &c.
Address Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C.
October 25th, 1852. 101—8t.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming entirely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for the business; together with all other neeessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Rail-road, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson. N. C.
JOHN W. FARMER.
December 29th, 1862. 13—6t.

R. F. LESTER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.
November 4, 1852. —2m.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT. Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

D. G. BRIGGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.
August 8th, 1852. 932—

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 miles from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address
DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake County, N. C.
November 8th, 1852. 104—t15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring session of this school will commence on MONDAY the 10th of January.

☞ Board and Tuition as heretofore.
A. C. LINDSEY,
Yanceyville, Dec. 8th, 1852. 9—3t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads.
1 bale ex. et. Oznaburg.
J. BROWN.
Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents ½ Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received a Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
November 1st, 1852. 102—

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or WM. STRONACK.
Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer*.

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents: JERE: NIXON.
Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.
BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,

One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store,
No 12. Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine, do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery.
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.
And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear
September, 1852. 91—

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Noah Long and others, *vs.* Daniel Jones and others. Bill for an injunction.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Baker Ballew and wife Lucy and Eli Maxwell, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the 'Weekly North Carolina Standard' for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity, for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confsso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, QUINCY F. NEAL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 18th day of September, 1852.
QUINCY F. NEAL, C. M. E.
Oct. 14, 1852. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 942—w6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Maurice S. Hart, Ex'r. *vs.* Nancy Hart and others. Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants James Hart, Wm. P. Strum, Theo. Hudson and Polly Ann his wife, and Thomas B. Barnett, adm'r of Jno. G. Hart, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court-House, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard exparte.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of the said Court, at office, the first Monday of September, A. D., 1852. JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. *M. E.*
October 6, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 941—6w.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday last, in Raleigh, two *Fifty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The said bills are new, dated the 1st January, 1852, and are believed to be numbers 265 and 266—letter A.

The public are cautioned against taking these bills, as they are my property.

The subscriber will be thankful for any information which will lead to the recovery of his money.
J. E. ALLEN.
Jan. 10, 1853. 16—tf.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9½ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.
FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Chrisfian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina,
FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown William s, . D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
At the N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, August 16, 1852. —79

A COLLEGE TO BUILD.

THE Trustees of Normal College will receive Sealed Proposals till 1 o'clock on the 16th of Febuary for the erection of a College building.

The diameter of the building will be 340 feet, average height 28 feet, No. of rooms 25. The building must be constructed of the best bricks, and finished with good materials. Proposals will be received for the brick-work and Carpenter's work separately or together. The workmen will board themselves and find all material. For specifications apply to B. Craven, at the College.

The Board of Trustees will also meet on the same day to locate the buildings and lay off the grounds. The whole Board is requested to attend.
C. H. WILEY, *Ex-officio Secretary*
Of the Board of Trustees.
January 18th, 1853. 19—t16Feb.

HENRY KIEM'S
North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.
January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of anks of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*
Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.
THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
January 11, 1853. 16—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by
H. D. TURNER.
December 14, 1852. 6—

New Stage Line
FROM WELDON TO GASTON.

THE travelling public are informed that a new line of four horse Troys, with Coaches stocked with fine Teams, and provided with skillful and attentive drivers, has been recently put on the route from Weldon to Gaston, running daily in connection with the Raleigh and Gaston, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington, and R. R. Roads, By this comfortable and agreable line of Stages, passengers leaving Portsmouth, in the morning, reach Weldon in time to take the Stage for Gaston, where they connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and arrive at Raleigh the same evening; and passengers leaving Raleigh in the morning, arrive at Sledges or Gaston in time to take the Stage for Weldon, and arrive at Weldon in time to take the cars for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. &c. The Cars for Portsmouth also connect with the Steamboat at Black Water, for Edenton, Plymouth, &c.

Passengers for the South, connect at Weldon with the Wilmington cars, for Wilmington, Charleston, &c.

For further information inquire of the Agent of the Seaboard